

THE CLIMAX.

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

NUMBER 20.

THE CLIMAX.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
—BY THE—

CLIMAX PRINTING CO.
PRICE PER YEAR, \$2.00.

FRENCH TIPPON, J. Editors.
Wm. G. WHITE, }
June 22-11.

Professional Cards.

A. Wilkes Smith, D. D. S.

OFFICE: Main street, two doors above Second. June 22-11.

J. C. MORGAN, D. D. S.

OFFICE: Main street, over Madison National Bank, Richmond, Ky. June 22-11.

DR. J. M. POYNTZ,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE: Second street, over Madison County Drug Store. June 22-11.

G. W. EVANS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE: Second street, over D. P. Amner's jewelry store. June 22-11.

DR. T. J. TAYLOR,

Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery, RICHMOND, KY.

OFFICE: Second street, over Dykes' Grocery Store. June 22-11.

DR. JOHN M. FOSTER,

MAIN STREET.
Next door to Laxon's—Up Stairs. June 22-11.

DR. PHIL ROBERTS

Offers his professional services to the public.
Office same as Bennett's law office, up stairs over Herndon's drug store, corner of Main and Second streets, Richmond, Ky. July 27-11.

DR. U. C. AMBROSE,

PHYSICIAN
FORD, KY.

Office hours 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Boards at Mr. J. C. Lockyer's. June 22-11.

W. T. SEXSMITH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
WHITE HALL, KY.

Offers his professional services to the public. Aug. 17-11.

DR. T. J. FAIN,

UNION CITY, KY.

Offers his professional services to the public.
Office at Joe Gentry's. Aug. 17-11.

Hardin W. Bright A. M., M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KY.

OFFICE: Second street, over Madison County Drug Store.

I want it distinctly understood that I am the only one in Richmond that understands the thorough use of the Microscope and Chemistry as applied to examinations of tissues and fluids of the human body. My only mention this for honest protection. My signature will be attached to each examination. June 22-11.

PARRISH & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law,
RICHMOND, KY.

Special attention given to abstracting titles to lands in Eastern Kentucky.
Office in CLIMAX building, S. E. Corner Main and Second Streets, up stairs. June 22-11.

E. T. BURNAM,

Attorney at Law,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

OFFICE with C. F. & A. R. Burnam, on First Street. June 22-11.

J. A. SULLIVAN,

Attorney at Law,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

OFFICE on First street, same as formerly occupied by County Judge Miller. Oct. 15-11.

T. J. SCOTT,

Attorney at Law,
RICHMOND, KY.

Office on Second Street. June 22-11.

C. S. POWELL,

Attorney at Law,
RICHMOND, KY.

Office on Second Street. June 22-11.

A. J. REED,

Attorney at Law,
RICHMOND, KY.

Will practice in Madison and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.
Office in Master Commissioner's office, over Circuit Clerk's office. June 22-11.

SEEDS.

GRASS AND FIELD

Largest and most complete stock in Central Kentucky. Our motto: Best Goods and Lowest consistent Prices.

P. CARROLL,

77 and 79 W. Main St., Lexington, Ky. Dec. 22-11.

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE.

J. SPEED SMITH, Agent,

RICHMOND, KY.

Sells, rents or exchanges all kinds of Real Estate on reasonable terms, and represents first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies.

Office in J. C. Lyter's Clothing Store. June 22-11.

Do you want pure drugs and the best brands of tobacco and cigars? You can find them at J. J. Brooks

Salutary Wagon brought direct from St. Clair Springs, Mich. Kept only by J. C. Hughes. July 22-11.

OPINIONS OF OTHER EDITORS.

BEST TO TAKE THE BEST.
New York Sun.

Voorhees and Sloan are an excellent ticket. We think Hill and Stevenson or Hill and Coleman would get more votes in this State. And it is best to take the best.

JUST WHAT IT MEANS.
Longport Union.

The nomination of Col. John R. Fellows for District Attorney by the united Democracy of New York city is an assurance of the inflexible purpose of the Democracy to give no encouragement to law breakers in the metropolis.

CARLISLE'S POPULARITY.
Boston Herald.

Mr. Carlisle is the antipode of the last Speaker the Republicans elected. Those Republicans who have had the best opportunity to observe Mr. Carlisle prize him most. We are sure that will continue to be the case. Let those with less favorable opportunities in the meantime possess their souls in peace.

GOVERNOR HILL.
Kansas Democrat.

The political sagacity of Governor Hill, of New York, is displayed in every phrase of transpiring political events in that State. One has only to watch the New York journals to see how absolutely, in every move on the political checker-board, David Bennett Hill, the superb leader of the New York Democracy, is master of the situation.

THE DIFFERENCE.
Elmira Gazette.

Fred Grant has been industriously campaigning ever since his nomination, but none of his speeches has yet exceeded six lines. Fred excuses himself by saying that his father could not talk and he cannot. But if we remember correctly General Grant's speeches in the Garfield campaign of 1880 were some of the Republican's most prized campaign documents. But when General Grant was a candidate himself he did not go about electioneering.

HE SOARS THE EAGLE TOO HIGH.
New York World.

"This is a great country, but when Senator Hancock says that 'we make the price of wheat for the world' he soars the eagle too high. Liverpool fixes the price of wheat. If we do it, the Western farmers have a right to ask that we fix it at a figure that will give them a profit for growing it." His cock, who is a rank Protectionist, would like to have the farmers believe that we fix the price of wheat, and that if it is not high enough to give them a good profit it is because the wicked Democrats keep meddling with the tariff.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.
The Epoch.

The great mass of the American people agree with President Cleveland who said in his speech delivered the other day at Memphis, Tenn., that Northerners "want rest from sectional bitterness, and they know that the destiny of our country is only to be achieved by a true union in sentiment and feeling as well as in name. The business interests of our people are too alert and intelligent to be sacrificed or injured by selfish appeals to passion which should be allayed. They only insist that all the results of the arbitrament of arms to which reference has been made shall be fully retained and enforced." This hits the nail on the head.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.
Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

If the Fiftyeth Congress has average political sense it will not disregard the significant notice served upon it by the organized labor of the country in convention assembled at Minneapolis. If the members of Congress decide to retain the present tariff let them be frank enough to admit that they do so on demand of and to promote the interest of the mill bosses, and not at the request of the workmen. The trades-union classes have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that a high tariff harms them more than it benefits them; that any actual increase of wages that it causes is more than lost in the extra cost of living which results from it; and that it cripples the farmers and disables their power to buy manufactured goods. Before another national convention of Knights will meet the presidential conflict of 1888 will be under way. Neither of the two great parties seem likely to have any hesitation in the choice of a standard-bearer, but it must be remembered that the standard itself is of no small importance, especially that part of it which will define the position of a question largely decisive of the cost of living. The politicians of the country will hardly fail to take note of the fact that the Knights of Labor are not fooled by the hypocritical pretension that the high tariff is in their special interest. This need soon at Minneapolis may not bring forth a congressional harvest, but it is morally certain that it will prove a sort of

THE TARIFF ON FARM PRODUCTS.

St. Louis Republican.

The most ludicrous part of our tariff is that which imposes duties on farm products. It actually imposes a duty of twenty cents a bushel on imported wheat; ten cents a bushel on Indian corn, oats and corn meal; 20 per cent. on flour; \$2 a ton on hay; 20 per cent on animals; one cent a pound on beef and pork; two cents a pound on hams and bacon; two cents a pound on lard, and four cents a pound on butter. These duties do not have any effect whatever, except to protect a few small-fisted farmers in New England against Canadian competition; they do not benefit the real farming interests of the country in the slightest degree, and are never intended to. Our farmers raise hundreds of millions of dollars worth of these articles for export; indeed, these articles make up the mass of our exports; we raise them and send them to Europe, where they successfully compete with similar articles produced there. Indeed, so ineffective are the duties on grain and other farm products that not one farmer in twenty knows that such duties exist. The only agricultural products really benefited by our tariff are sugar and rice—and these are raised only by a few planters in Louisiana and South Carolina. Our duties on farm products are a bald cheat and fraud for the delusion of Western farmers. The protective tariff was devised for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers alone; but decency required that this fact should be concealed and some pretense of equality be maintained—and this is accomplished by levying duties on farm products that are never imported, and can not be imported. The Western farmer is made to pay a protective duty on nearly everything he buys—salt, sugar, rice, clothing, fencing wire, lumber and tools—but not one cent of protection does he get for himself.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Henry Passmore, a bartender at Harrodsburg, shot and killed Richard Paxton, also a bartender.

Mr. Stanley F. Prewett and Miss Henrietta Gay were married at Winchester last Wednesday.

Mr. S. S. Cassity, local editor of the Mt. Sterling Sentinel-Democrat, was married last week to Miss Minnie A. Smith.

Hon. Chas. W. Buck, Minister to Peru, is now in Washington, and is expected in Woodford about the 1st of November.—Versailles Sun.

Jay Gould sailed for Europe on one of the French line of steamers last Saturday. His yacht, Atlanta, steamed out Tuesday for Gibraltar.

The statue of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, at Lexington, will be unveiled November 14. The address will be delivered by United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn.

A battery of six boilers exploded in the Lawrence Iron Works at Ironton, O., killing Mike and James Dyer, Thomas Davis and Peter Clay, and wounding twenty others.

The students of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts represents almost every State in the American Union, besides a very liberal representation from the Dominion of Canada.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Cantrill, of Georgetown, in company with a couple of English capitalists, was over here Saturday, looking over the line of the P. F. & G. Railroad.—Paris News.

Ex-Congressman James D. Brady, of the Petersburg, Va., district, and former lieutenant of Mahone, has published a letter accusing the latter of selling offices and stealing campaign money.

Mr. James D. Haggard, one of our young farmers, was married to one of Tennessee's young ladies, Miss Florence Gibson. The marriage took place at Knoxville on last Wednesday.—Winchester Sun.

George Hull of color, was tried before Squire Parrish at Winchester and fined \$100 for throwing a stone through a car window. He had been ejected by the conductor and took this method of revenge.

Dr. W. H. Barlow, one of the oldest citizens of Georgetown, and for many years a prominent physician, was tried before a jury on Wednesday last, adjudged to be sent to the Asylum at Lexington. He was taken to that institution on Wednesday.

W. B. Kidd shipped to Philadelphia on yesterday 6 car loads of good cattle. They were in care of Thee E. Co. He will also ship to-night 48 export cattle to Newport News, averaging 1,600 lbs. W. S. Eton will be in charge of this lot.—Winchester Sun.

The Elberon Hotel and the cottage in which President Garfield died, at Long Branch, are owned by Charles G. Franklyn, now in Ludlow street jail, New York, in default of \$500,000 bail, in the suit brought against him

by Sir Bach Cunard, of London.

The hotel is valued at nearly \$400,000.

Owing to a struggle for supremacy between two factions, ten shares of stock in the St. Joseph County National Bank, of Kalamazoo, Michigan valued at \$1,800, were sold at public auction for \$44,350. The shares were sold separately, the lowest rate paid for a single share being \$1,993, and the highest \$12,000.

Capt. Robert W. Anderson, an aged pedestrian, of Sumpter, S. C., who claims to have been ninety-seven years old on the 4th of day of last July, is in Washington, en route for home on foot from Boston, to which latter city he walked from Sumter. He is walking for the benefit of his health, and is accompanied by a small black and white dog.

A correspondent of the Three Forks Enterprise says that Mr. St. John Boyle, of Louisville, Mr. C. H. Stoll, of Lexington, and Mr. Radcliff, of London, England, were in Breathitt county last week examining the resources of that section with a view of making investments. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with what they saw there.

Dan Roberts, aged 70, has just been sentenced to imprisonment for life, at West Liberty, for murdering J. L. Kendall, 23 years ago. The murder took place in 1864. Roberts escaped his guards while being taken to Owingsville, and went West, where he remained until a short time ago, and was brought back by the Hon. J. W. Kendall, a son of the murdered man.

That the jury in the case of Wallace Carpenter charged with the midnight assassination of his father, would hang, was generally believed, but that eight men out of a dozen could be found who would pronounce him innocent of the charge was a little more than was expected even of a Pulaski jury. But such is the case, the other four being for life imprisonment.—Stanford Journal.

Things are becoming quiet in Bell. The Turner faction is all broken up. T. J. Henderson, Joe Henderson, Alvis Turner and Dick Pierce are all in jail, and men are out after the rest of the crowd, and will either capture them or drive them from the country. Joe Henderson and Dick Pierce came into the jail to see Jeff Henderson and were caught without any trouble.

The official returns from the recent election in Tennessee on the proposed prohibition amendment to the State Constitution have been received. For the amendment 117,504 votes were cast; against it, 145,197; majority against, 27,693. Thirty-four counties voted for and sixty-two against the amendment, and it is noteworthy that in nearly every instance those counties that had formerly adopted local option voted in the negative.

Ivan Shelby has been arrested in Ballard county, charged with the murder of Mrs. Stephen Moore, an aged lady, and with the robbing of her house of \$500. Shelby was her nearest neighbor, and when arrested merely remarked, "It's pretty tough to be taken on such a charge." When the murder was discovered he led the posse in search of the guilty party, and later volunteered to go to Paducah for a coffin, on which occasion he gave the newspaper reporters the first and full particulars of the murder.

The trustees of the Georgetown College had a called meeting in Lexington Tuesday. The question of removal was left open. The people of Scott county and of the Elkhorn Association were urged to complete the subscription, while the people of Shelby county were asked to put their proposition in definite form. It was declared that the object to be secured by removal must be either the consolidation of Baptist colleges in Kentucky or the enlargement of Georgetown College so as to enable it to fully meet the demands of the time. The matter of getting subscription powers from the legislature was referred to the Executive Committee, and the Trustees adjourned till their regular meeting next June.

The Versailles and Midway Railroad Company are about to make a proposition to the counties of Woodford, Anderson and Fayette as follows: If Woodford will agree to give \$75,000, Anderson \$25,000, and Fayette \$100,000 the company will build a railroad from Lawrenceburg to Lexington, via Versailles. At the Kentucky river they will erect a wagon bridge, directly under the railroad bridge, which they will give to the counties of Woodford and Anderson, to be owned and controlled by said counties. No money is required until the completion of the wagon bridge, when the counties of Woodford and Anderson are to give \$25,000 each. When the entire road from Lawrenceburg to Lexington is complete and trains running, Woodford is to pay over the remaining \$50,000 and Fayette \$100,000. The Louisville Southern is interested in this enterprise.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.

The exports of leaf tobacco from the United States in the first eight months of the current calendar year amount to 152,444,573 pounds, valued at \$12,186,880, against 194,060,438 pounds in the corresponding period of 1886, valued at \$18,254,476. The average export price of 1887 was 7.8 cents a pound, and that of the same months of 1886 was 9.3 cents a pound. In the last series of ten fiscal years the export prices were never as low as in the calendar year 1887 so far as has gone, except 1879 and 1880, a decline of 1.5 cents being shown as compared with that period of 1886.

In August the exports amounted to 47,177,272 pounds, against 62,421,671 pounds in August, 1886. The average export price of August was 8.5 in 1887 and 8.19 cents in 1886. The boom has evidently not struck the exporters.

The exports to England in August were 15,958,938 pounds, against 20,205,970 pounds in 1886; to Germany, 9,167,331, against 16,476,880 pounds; to France, 5,080,000, against 7,210,770 pounds; to other countries in Europe, 16,198,688, against 18,162,037 pounds.

In the eighth month England took 41,504,671 pounds, against 61,198,072 pounds in 1886; Germany, 31,285,278, against 48,777,153 pounds; France, 13,315,592, against 14,161,041 pounds; and other countries in Europe, 51,559,650, against 55,870,778 pounds.

Europe is in short in her takings in the first eight months of 1887 as compared with the corresponding period of 1886, by 47 million pounds, and fell behind further in the last month by 15 million pounds. The exports of 1887 have been running far below the average in volume, and have been at a price the lowest of the record, with one exception. Here is a pretty kettle of fish for a boom year.—Courier-Journal.

GRAND "LORENCY."

Courier-Journal.

An Attorney—May it please the court, there has been a man in jail for three days for trial here with no charge against him, and I ask that he be brought out and tried.

Judge Thompson—Certainly; let him be brought out.

Enter prisoner, in charge of a policeman six feet two inches, lately appointed, in bran-new uniform.

Maj. K., Acting Prosecuting Attorney—Mr. Clerk, where is the warrant against this man?

Clerk—There is no warrant against him.

Attorney for Defendant—May it please the court, I waive the warrant.

Maj. K.—I don't. I want to see the charge.

Judge T.—Who is the arresting officer?

Six-foot-two—I am, your Honor.

Judge T.—Where is your warrant?

Six-foot-two—I have none, sor.

Judge T.—I asked the Clerk for a warrant, and he would not give it to me.

Judge T.—Did you make an affidavit? Six-foot-two—No sor; I asked you for one on general informancy, and he wouldn't give it to me.

Judge T.—What is the charge against him?

Six-foot-two—The charge? Grand larceny, your honor.

Judge T.—There is no such crime in our law. Let the prisoner be discharged.

THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFS FAST PASSING AWAY.

The constitution of the Confederate States was signed by 49 delegates, 37 of whom are dead. The President survives, but Vice President Stephens died four years ago. Of three who held the portfolio of State in the cabinet all are dead; of five Secretaries of War, all are dead; of four Secretaries of the Treasury, one of four Attorneys General, two, and one Secretary of the Navy; while the sole Postmaster General, Mr. Reagan, is still very much alive as he proved by taking the stamp for Prohibition in the recent Texas canvass. Of thirteen commissioners accredited to represent the Confederacy abroad, ten are dead. There were five men who bore rank as full Generals in the army of whom Johnson and Beauregard alone survive; 21 Lieutenant Generals, of whom 11 are dead; 100 Major Generals, of whom 55 are dead, and 480 Brigadier Generals, of whom considerably over half are dead.

Local Produce Markets.

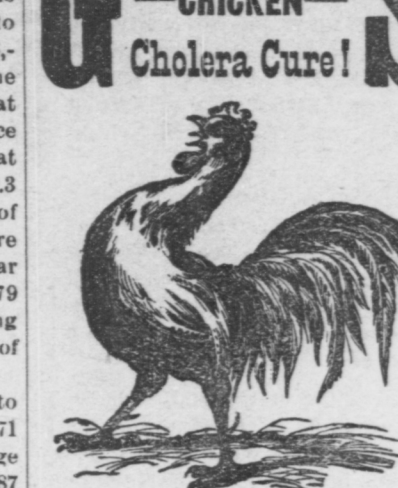
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COVINGTON, ARNOLD & BRO., GROCERS, IRVINE STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

RICHMOND KY., Oct. 29, 1887.

Beef Cattle, Butcher.... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hogs..... 4 @ 50
Sugar Cured Hams..... 10 @ 150
Cured..... 12 1/2 @ 150
Butter..... 16 @ 100
Eggs..... 15 @ 100
Flour..... \$ 25 @ 50
Corn per barrel..... \$ 25 @ 50
Hay, per 100 lbs..... 4 @ 50
Oats in sheaf, per 100 lbs..... 11 @ 12 1/2
Lard..... 2 1/2 @ 100
Beeswax..... 1 @ 50
Feathers..... 20 @ 35
Meal..... 75 @ 950
Oats per bushel..... 40 @ 500
Orchard Grass..... \$ 1 @ 25
German Millet..... \$ 1 @ 25
Timothy Seed..... 5 @ 25
Clover Seed..... 1 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oats in sheaf..... 4 @ 50
Choice blue grass seed..... 4 @ 50
Red top seed..... 75 @ 50
Sweet Potatoes..... 1 @ 100 @ 25
Irish Potatoes..... 75 @ 100

GANTER'S

CHICKEN
Cholera Cure!



Thousands of dollars worth of chickens die every year from Cholera. It is more fatal to chickens than all other diseases combined. But the discovery of a remedy that positively cures it has been made, and to be convinced of its efficacy only requires a trial. A 50-cent bottle is enough for one hundred chickens. It is guaranteed. If, after using two-thirds of a bottle, the buyer is not thoroughly satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken Cholera, return it to the undersigned and your money will be refunded.

STOCKTON & WILLIS.

aug 24 11.

GALT -- HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Largest and Finest Hotel in the city.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$4 Per Day.

According to rooms.

oct 26 11.

ASK FOR THE

G. L. P. C. Remedy.

Illustration of a medicine bottle.

GUTHRIERSON & LEY,

LEXINGTON, KY.

STOCKTON & WILLIS,

Agents for Madison County.

sep 28 11.

NEW FIRM!

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade, that we have a large and well selected line of

CLOTHING,

Gents' FURNISHING Goods,

HATS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

Etc., in which you can find the

BEST GOODS,

LATEST STYLES,

AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

FOR CASH.

We do not intend to be UNDERSED, and to our customers, we say, we will give you full value for every dollar invested with us, and we urge you to give us an early call.

W. B. WHITE,

At McKee's Old Stand.

June 22 9th

CLAUDE SMITH & CO

HAVE OPENED A NEW

Hardware Store

on West Main Street. They carry a general line of

Hardware,

Tinware,

Stoves, and

Groceries.

They have the newest and best goods, and will sell for CASH at the lowest prices.

Mr. Smith is a practical tinner of several years' experience, and he will do all kinds of tin work, roofing and repairing in the best style at lowest rates.

Madison Co. Bonds!

The Bonds issued in payment of subscription of Madison county to Louisville and Nashville Railroad due in February, April, July and October, 1887, and

THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, Wm. G. WHITE.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Said to Dick, one summer day,
When we were sitting side by side:
"I will help you to get on, and I
Will help you to get on, and I
For women know each other best,
And men are often taken in,
So come to me for my advice now,
For I will help you to get on."

For Dick and I had playedmates
Since early childhood, don't you see
And I was his best friend, and he
Was mine, and we were often taken in,
And I was his best friend, and he
Was mine, and we were often taken in,
And I was his best friend, and he
Was mine, and we were often taken in,

But I was "fancy free" as yet,
And Dick was modest and so shy,
It was not until the summer day
That I met him, and he met me,
And I was his best friend, and he
Was mine, and we were often taken in,
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WORKS OF CHARITY.

The Danger of Regarding Practical Matters in a Sentimental Light.

In all time periods have been divided into workers and dreamers—practical people and theorists—who did the work set before them and those who dreamed of a better world, but who did not do it.

There is a great danger at present, that theorists will take the place of workers. There are many dangerous theories set forth by the "fancy-free" and "fancy-free" people.

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NICE LAW POINTS.

The Rights of the People to Water for the Use of Their Farms.

This question is one that is destined to become increasingly prominent as the population increases, the country becomes more developed, and the available supply of water in times of scarcity becomes less and less.

This subject is presented under the head of a "Resource for Cheap Water for the People" in the last publication of the New England Water-Works Association.

It seems that in at least two States (Massachusetts and Maine) all natural bodies of water over ten acres in area are legally styled "Great Ponds," and have always been public property—no private title approaching nearer than low-water mark.

The State of Massachusetts has adopted the principle of giving this water free to municipalities requiring it. The argument by T. M. Stetson, Esq., submitted at the time of the application of Fall River for condemnation of the water of Watupond Ponds, is given in full in this paper. It is based on two propositions:

(1) That the State owns the water in these "Great Ponds" and may well give it to its people without cost or payment.

(2) That any ancient title or privilege heretofore allowed to water owners, and all of the surplus waters after they pass over a water-shed, shall, as far as they legally may, be reserved or prevented from standing now in the hands of the proposed gift from the State to its people.

The opponents of the application held that they had a prior right to the water, and that the State had no right to take it from them.

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FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Good sign—a growing compost heap.

Permit me to say to domestic animals.—Kansas estimates that its annual poultry and egg crop is worth \$1,500,000.

For shelter, bad care and feed, we have a few generations, make scrub of the fittest blooded stock.

Have good stalls and warm quarters ready for the fall colts if you wish them to grow fast during the winter.

It is a mistake to suppose that corn, fermented slop for hogs is better than a fresh mixture that is sweet and clean.

Sunflower seed is often fed to poultry, but if too much be given it will cause the feathers to fall off, as it promotes early moulting.

Beasts and sheep should be kept in winter, and especially important with heavy grain feeding to keeping the digestive organs in full vigor.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

We need, says an exchange, more grass and clover and less corn upon the farms. More grass and clover means cheaper growth and less disease.—Christian Worker.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in a pan of water will sink to the bottom at once. Older eggs will sink partly, while stale eggs will float on top.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

When digging potatoes allow them to thoroughly dry before removing them to the storage bins. If dried in the shade it will be better than exposing them to the direct rays of the sun.

A Canadian fancier says carrier pigeons intended for exhibitions should not be flown after one year old, as it is better to have them when they are younger and more vigorous.

Finely-chopped clover hay moistened with water that has been slightly salted, and sprinkled with corn meal, makes an excellent food for old horses and mules.

It should be fed in connection with mixed grain and also with a small allowance of linseed meal.—St. Louis Republican.

It has been suggested that where drain tiles are used the excess of water should be conducted to artificial ponds in order that it may be used as drinking water for stock and for procuring ice in winter. In this manner, it is claimed, the water will be so much warmer when it reaches the ponds, while the evaporation from the ponds will assist in providing more rain.—St. Louis Republican.

The latest scheme to swindle the farmer is being perpetuated under the guise of a scientific discovery. The killing of birds, a man invades the rural home, talks glibly about the good being done for the farmer by the birds, and ends by asking him to sign a pledge not to kill a bird in ten months. The pledges, with a little manipulation, turn up in the way of a promissory note, and makes trouble.

Sweet potatoes that are in the least manner affected by rot will not keep, and it is to be regretted that it is so difficult to keep them. A temperature ranging between sixty and seventy degrees is correct, and only the best and smoothest potatoes should be stored. If kept in a proper place, where the temperature is even throughout the winter, it is only necessary to put the potatoes in flour barrels and keep them there.—Indianapolis Journal.

Two new funder plants have been discovered in Finney County, Kas. One is called "the dancing plant" and is much the same in appearance as the "rice corn" with which most Kansas farmers are familiar. The other is the "teosint grass," but looks like corn.

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FASHION IN POKE.

A Claim That Rikely Instead of Fat Meats are in General Demand.

An English correspondent writes: It is rather hard upon our agriculturists to have to produce a long period used every effort to produce—out of a long-eared, long-legged, hairy greyhound species of animal—a pig resembling a ball of hairless fat, to be told that this animal does not suit the wants of their customers, and that they must produce an animal which has a great deal more lean meat mixed with its fat.

There can be no doubt whatever that the taste of the day has changed, and it will be interesting to inquire into the circumstances which have brought about this change in the requirements of the population.

Many years ago, when I was staying with the late Sir Henry Thompson in Yorkshire, he told me that the taste of the manufacturing population in his district was changing very much. There was a time when the great demand was for very fat coldwater mutton, but recently the Downs mutton, with more lean and less fat, was in demand.

The explanation he gave for this change was as follows: Formerly the fat chop was put into the frying-pan with potatoes, and both were fried together. Late however, the manufacturing population had become much better off, and took their fat in butter and more costly forms than mutton suet. It is from somewhat similar causes that the demand, not only for pork and bacon, but also for the other meats, has changed, and has of late years arisen. It is not by any means the case that the demands of the population for fatty substances have in any way decreased, but simply that they can obtain their supplies in other and more palatable forms. The agricultural laborer, in my time, if he ate any meat at all with his bread, it was the fattest bacon he could obtain; and the rarely cooked ham, or other form of fat, was in great demand.

There can be no doubt that butterine and the various forms of fatty substances have contributed largely to this altered state of things. The farmers in this country are not altogether blameless in having brought about this unfortunate state of affairs, as the quality of the butter supplied, as well as the large losses from being as good as it ought to be, and the consumer appears to prefer a tasteless fat, which is supposed to be better, but it is not, to real butter which has more or less a rank smell or odor.

The more recent advice which the farmer has received to meet the altered condition of the pig industry is to convert the lard into butterine, and so compete with the foreigner in his own market. This is a course which, if permitted, or if it is permitted to be successful, I can not pretend to say. To produce so many pounds of increase in a pig by the cheapest forms of food which can be purchased is no longer the main object.

To produce pork in which the fat alternates with the lean in regular layers requires a different combination of foods. For laying on fat alone, probably no food is better than Indian corn; but for the other purposes, a mixture of skim-milk, with pea meal and rice or barley, would furnish the desirable ingredients.

Many years ago, when we were experimenting on pigs, we noticed that the more nutritious foods produced a pig which grew more, and the flesh of which was in larger proportion to the fat, than was the case with pigs fed with food containing a large amount of fat. This was a discovery which we did not follow this subject further, as the taste of the day ran in the direction of very fat pork. There can be no doubt that the tendency to put on fat in masses, and without admixture of lean, has done much to increase the quantity of fat in the carcasses of pigs, so that, given them what food you please, they will continue to fatten. It is important, therefore, to select pigs which retain some of their old characteristics, and by the use of suitable food to induce them to retain them.

The consumers have set their hearts on a pig which will give them a large amount of fat, and it is to be regretted that it is so difficult to keep them. A temperature ranging between sixty and seventy degrees is correct, and only the best and smoothest potatoes should be stored. If kept in a proper place, where the temperature is even throughout the winter, it is only necessary to put the potatoes in flour barrels and keep them there.—Indianapolis Journal.

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